

#16
Reconsideration
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Response under 37 CFR §1.116
Expedited Procedure
Examining Group 2674

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of
PAUL CHAMBERS

Atty. Docket
PHA 23.406A

Serial: 09/107,524

Group Art Unit: 2674

Filed: 06/30/1998

Examiner: NGUYEN FRANCIS

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MAPPING A DIGITAL VERSATILE DISK (DVD)
IMAGE ONTO HIGH RESOLUTION COMPUTER DISPLAY DEVICE

Honorable Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

RESPONSE under 37 CFR §1.116

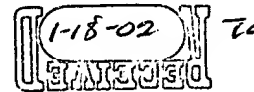
Sir:

In response to the Office Action mailed December 13, 2001,
which sets forth a final rejection the following remarks are
submitted herewith:

Reconsideration is respectfully requested of the rejection
of Claims 23-26 over 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over
Sawada (US 6,078,317) in view of Fujimoto (US 5,912,710).

Sawada relates to displaying an image on the screen of a
computer monitor (col.1, 1.10-35). Sawada discusses an example
wherein a video input signal is received from the computer in

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the VGA mode with 640x480 pixels (col.5, 1.33-45), and another example, wherein the video input signal is received in the SVGA mode with 1,024x768 (col.5, 1.46-60). Sawada's display mode dependence controller 17 controls the LPF 33 and VCO 36 or VXCO 38 accordingly. Sawada explicitly states for both cases that the aspect ratio of the input signal is maintained (col.5, 1.39-42; col.5, 1.51-55).

Fujimoto relates to an image display control apparatus for controlling the display of graphics data 100G and video data 100B recorded on a DVD media (col.5, 1.8-15).

The resolution of the video data 100B stored in the DVD media is 720x480 (col.5, 1.36-45). A scaler 107 is used to scale down the size of the motion picture data (i.e. 720x480) for adjusting data to fit on video windows which is smaller than the motion picture data (e.g. less than 720x480) (col.6, 1.24-27 and col.9, 1.17-33).

There are two resolutions for storing the graphics data 100G in the DVD media: 640x480 and 848x480 (col.5, 1.66-67 and col.6, 1.1-6). A scaler 106 changes the pixel aspect ratio of the graphics data. In practice the following values of resolutions are used as the graphics data for displaying on the television monitor having an aspect ratio of 16:9: 848x480, 868x480 and 832x480 (col.8, 1.28-48).

Fig.6 and Fig.7 give embodiment where the resolution of the video data 100B is unmodified and the resolution of the graphics data 100G is converted to 720x480 being the same as the resolution of the video data 100B.

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's statement "Fujimoto discloses processing system [...] of image

stored on a DVD with 720x480 image resolution of Xx480 and X is an integer being one X substantially equals 800 and X substantially equals 852 (method converting resolution shown in figure 15, final resolution is 848x480, integer is 848, column 8, 1.36-37)."

In Fujimoto, DVD stores video data with 720x480 image resolution and graphics data with 640x480 and 848x480 image resolutions. Fig.15 shows a flowchart for illustrating the steps for graphics scaling applied to the graphics data 100G (col.14, 1.37-38) and not the video data 100B. In addition figure 15 shows final resolution of 540x480 (see S107) or 720x480 (see S103, S104 S106 and S107) and not 848x480.

Fig.5 and col.8, 1.36-37 define the graphics data 100G and not the video data 100B. The horizontal resolution of the video data is 720, which is not substantially equal to 852 or 800.

Thus, Fujimoto neither discloses nor suggests the combined claim limitations: "the image as stored has a resolution of 720x480 pixels" and "enabling the image to be displayed on the monitor with an image resolution of Xx480 wherein X is an integer being one of: X substantially equals 800 and X substantially equals 852".

Applicant also respectfully disagrees with the Examiner statement that "implement the image processing technique of converting resolution of 720x480 to 848x480" for the reasons just mentioned above.

As to Claim 24, for the same reasons mentioned above, Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's statement that "the image processing technique of converting resolution of 720x480 to 848x480, as taught by Fujimoto".

Neither Fujimoto nor Sawada suggests nor teaches the claims element "enabling the image to be displayed on the monitor with an image resolution of $X \times 480$ wherein X is an integer being one of: X substantially equals 800 and X substantially equals 850". Even if the teachings of the two documents were combined, the result would still not lead to a method of the invention. The Examiner has not met the burden of establishing a prima facie case of obviousness.

It is respectfully submitted that independent Claims 23-24 are patentable over Sawada in view of Fujimoto. It is also respectfully submitted that dependent Claims 25-26 are patentable over Sawada in view of Fujimoto at least based on their dependencies.

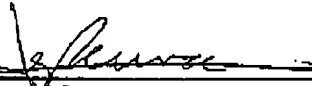
Applicant respectfully submits that he has answered all issues raised by the Examiner and that the application is accordingly in condition for allowance. Such allowance is therefore respectfully requested.

Please charge any fees other than the issue fee to deposit account 14-1270.

Please credit any overpayments to the same account.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: January 18, 2002

By 
Gwenaëlle Le Pennec
Limited Recognition under 37 C.F.R 10.9(b)
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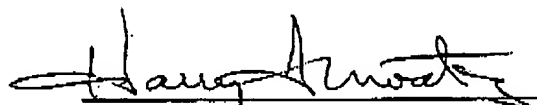
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UNITED STATE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

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Expires: December 11, 2002


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TO: EXAMINER Francis NGUYEN
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ART UNIT 2674
SERIAL NO. 09/107,524

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~~REGISTRATION NUMBER:~~ Limited Recognition

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